

IEP Transition Components Required by Age 16

- Student is invited
- Appropriate measurable postsecondary goals (updated annually)
- · Based upon age-appropriate transition assessments
- · Coordinated set of activities
- Course of study
- Annual IEP goals
- Representative of any participating agency (with prior consent)
- Transfer of rights



Session Outcomes

- Attendees will leave with resources and tools to assist with:
 - Self-determination
 - Healthcare
 - Assessments
 - Employment
 - Postsecondary education
 - Legal decision making options





Transition Legal Requirements

- Beginning not later than the first IEP to be in effect when the child turns 16, or younger if determined appropriate by the IEP Team, and updated annually, thereafter, the IEP must include-
 - Appropriate measurable postsecondary goals based upon age-appropriate transition assessments related to training, education, employment, and, where appropriate, independent living skills; and
 - The transition services (including courses of study) needed to assist the child in reaching those goals.

· IDEA 2004 § 300.320(b)

Age-Appropriate Transition Assessments

- Definition: To provide ongoing information to develop and write practical and achievable measurable postsecondary goals.
- Transition assessments must clearly identify the strengths, needs, interests, and preferences of the student as they relate to training/education, employment, and when appropriate, independent living.

Measurable Postsecondary Goals

- By a student's 16th birthday, his/her IEP must include measurable postsecondary goals in the areas of <u>education or training</u>, and <u>employment</u>, and when appropriate, <u>independent living skills</u>.
- These goals are based on the results of the assessments, and consider the strengths, preferences and interests of the student and are updated annually.

Transition Services

 A <u>coordinated set of activities</u> for a child with a disability that...are based on the child's strengths, preferences, interests and are designed to reasonably enable them to meet their measurable postsecondary goals including a <u>course of study</u>.

Present Levels of Academic Achievement and Functional Performance (PLAAFP)

 A summary of the student's strengths, preferences, and interests as indicated by all assessments.

Courses of Study

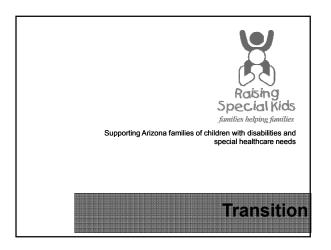
- The educational plan designed to make the education program relevant, meaningful and motivate the student to complete school.
- Includes high school courses/classes that focus on improving the academic and functional achievement of the student to help in moving from high school to post-school.

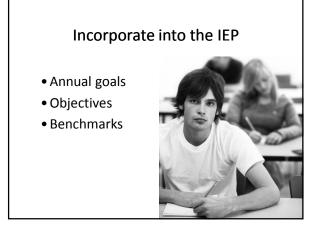
Annual IEP Goals

- The IEP must contain annual IEP goals that will reasonably enable the student to meet postsecondary goals.
- · Examples:
 - Measurable Postsecondary Goal: I/Richard will work fulltime with benefits as a mechanic for Bell Ford after graduation.
 - Annual IEP Goal: Given reading materials from the workplace, Richard will increase his current reading comprehension level of 1/8 comprehension questions answered correctly to answering 6/8 comprehension questions correctly to be able to work as a mechanic.

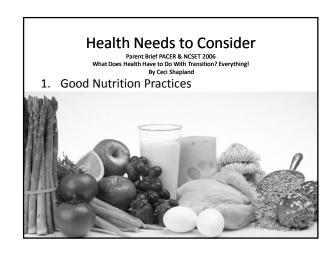
Coordinated Set of Activities

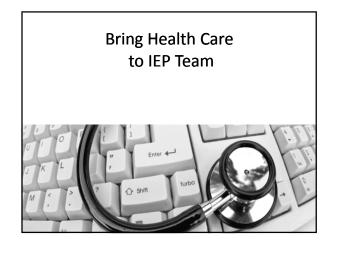
- Coordinated strategies or steps in the plan for adult life that document the effort between school, family, student and appropriate post-school services, supports, programs and/or agencies.
- The coordinated set of activities that need to be addressed in the IEP include: instruction, community experiences, employment, adult living, and if appropriate, daily living skills, functional/vocational and related services.

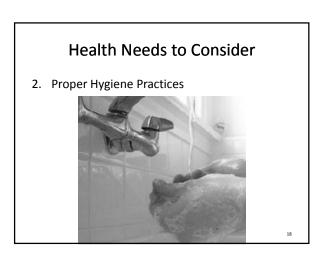












Health Needs to Consider



3. The effects of alcohol, tobacco, and other substances

19

Successful Health Care Transition*

Including health-care providers in transition

*American Academy of Pediatrics (2002) Improving transition for adolescents with special health care needs from pediatric to adultcentered care. Pediatrics, 100(8), 1304-1306

planning



Health Needs to Consider



4. The Importance of Exercise

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Successful Transition includes 4 key elements*



2. Youth active in health-care decision making

*American Academy of Pediatrics (2002) Improving transition for adolescents with special health care needs from pediatric to adult-centered care. Pediatrics, 100(8), 1304-1306

Health Needs to Consider

5. Reproductive Education



21

Successful Transition includes 4 key elements*

3. Parents giving more responsibility and independence



American Academy of Pediatrics (2002) mproving transition for adolescents with pecial health care needs from pediatric adult-centered care. Pediatrics, 00(8), 1304-1306

Successful Transition includes 4 key elements*



4. Continuity between pediatric and adult health-care

American Academy of Pediatrics (2002) improving transition for adolescents with special health care needs from pediatric to adult-centered care. Pediatrics, 100(8), 1304-1306

Getting and Keeping Your First Job

Emergency Preparation: Medical Info Form

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- Work with the child's doctors to complete the form.
- Share copies with teachers, front office staff, bus drivers
- Keep a copy in the care coordination manual, backpack, and give to every caregiver
- Update as needed

Developed by American Academy of Pediatrics & American College of Emergency Physicians

It All Begins with Self-awareness



- Many youth don't know what their disability is, or haven't practiced telling others about it.
- It is crucial that youth know how their disability affects them in school and on the job.
- www.askjan.org for job accommodations

29

How Health Care Relates to Employment

- Medication
- · Medical conditions
- Limitations



Why Is Work Important?



Work provides:

- A feeling of worth
- Meaningful days
- Learn social skills and responsibility
- Combat isolation, loneliness, and depression
- A role in the adult world

Career Planning Before They Start Looking For a Job

When youth considers:

"What is their dream job?"

"What they need to know to do that job?"

"What classes in school can help them learn the skills they need?"

Outcomes:

Helps avoid poor job matches

Helps improve transition or employment plans such as the IEP

 Helps youth see a realistic, step-by-step plan to reach long-term career goals

31

How Families Can Help



Positive family involvement with youth leads to employment and academic success

34

Volunteering

Use volunteer ex to build work skills and i



Guardianship & Other Options



- We are not lawyers and can not give you legal advice
- You should consult an attorney for any legal questions
- Federal and state laws are subject to change

Keeping the Job

Teach youth to:

- Show up
- Take direction and work well with others

Be flexible



Families Can:

- Build support system at work
- Communicate regularly with employer and service staff
- Know that sometimes it just doesn't work and that's OK

33

Is Guardianship Needed?

- Is the person at risk of:
 - Being misguided by others
 Making a decision that could put them in danger
- Are professionals saying:
 - They don't have capacity to make decisions



What is a Guardianship?

- Guardianship is when a person is appointed by a court
 - to provide care and make decisions by informed consent



Where to Get Paperwork

- 24 hour information phone number for court forms 602-506-7353
- Self-Help Center at the Superior Courthouse in four locations



Full Guardianship

- The guardian has all of the power over the person making decisions about:
 - Living arrangements
 - Education
 - Social Activities
 - Medical Care
 - Right to marry, and association with others

This person cannot vote in elections or drive a car

Fee Waivers

- You can obtain paperwork to waive fees at the courthouse
 - Based on the ward's income



Guardianship Papers

- · Need to be filed by 18th birthday
 - Court's limit for starting the filing is 45 days.



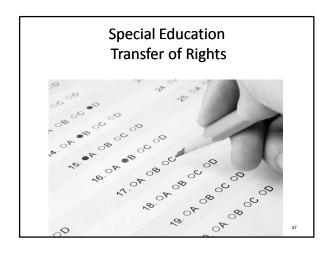
Alternative to Guardianship **Power of Attorney**

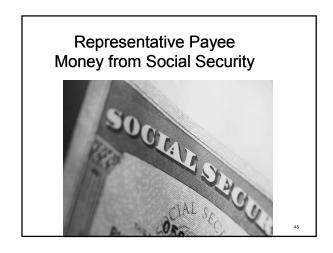














Self-Determination

• Self-advocacy



Self-Determination

- Independent performance
 - To start and complete tasks



Self-Determination

- Self-efficacy or self-confidence
 - The belief that will attain goal



Self-Determination

- Self-evaluation
 - Assess performance
 - Determine when goal/task has been satisfactorily completed



Self-Determination

- Decision-making
 - Setting goals
 - Planning actions
 - Identifying information to make decisions
 - Choosing best option to reach goal



Self-Determination

Adjustment

 Revising goals and plai to improve performan or success





Self-advocacy
is an important
self-determination
skill for meeting and
managing new
responsibilities
in education and the
workplace

Thank you for attending and completing the evaluation.

For more information contact:



Parent Information Network (PIN) 1-877-230-PINS (7467) pins@azed.gov

Raising Special Kids 1-800-237-3007 info@raisingspecialkids.org



Raising Special Kids: We believe parents who model effective selfadvocacy encourage a child's pursuit of his or her own dreams



Summary

Parents and educators primary purpose in the transition planning process is to reasonably ensure that all children with disabilities have the skills, knowledge, resources and support necessary for a successful transition to adult life.